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they can be obtained, the number of such applications indicating that interest in silk culture is fast increasing through the country. A small supply of silk-worm eggs will probably be at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture early this spring, and will be distributed upon application. We learn also, from circulars received from Crozier & Co., Bayou Sara, La., that they are prepared to furnish eggs at the following prices: Annual Japanese, \$5 per ounce, \$1 per 1000 eggs; the best yellow breed, warranted free from disease, \$6 per ounce, \$1 per 1000. The eggs ought to be ordered early, or else there is great danger of their hatching prematurely while on the way. A few eggs of a special race, fed for eleven years on osage orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*) by the editor, will be sent to a limited number of applicants who desire to feed with this plant, upon application to him.

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

PROFESSOR RAU ON CUP-SHAPED STONES.—The distinguished curator of the archæological treasures of the National Museum has just published a paper upon cup-shaped and other lapidarian sculptures in the Old World and in America, which will form a part of Volume v. in Major Powell's series of Contributions to North American Ethnology. This monograph is in 4to, and consists of 102 pages of printed matter, illustrated by 61 figures on tinted paper.

In archæology, as in natural history, form and function have to be studied separately, and each class of objects may be considered from the point of view of either. Furthermore, in all anthropological investigations analogies are to be distinguished from homologies. The work under consideration treats of a certain form in ancient sculpture, occurring in very interesting connections in various parts of the world, viz., certain cup-shaped excavations called *pierres à écuelles* in French, and *Schalensteine* in German. Part I. is taken up with a comprehensive review of the work of Professor E. Desor, entitled "Les Pierres à Ecuelles" (Genève, 1878); that of Sir James Y. Simpson entitled "Archaic Sculptures of Cups, Circles, &c., upon Stones and Rocks in Scotland, England, and other Countries" (Proc. Soc. Antiq., Scotland, 1867); Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac's "Prehistoric Remains in Central India" (Calcutta, 1879); and scattered references to these sculptures occurring in Scotland, England, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, and India. One-half of the illustrations are taken from the works above mentioned.

Professor Rau is very careful, while describing and figuring excavations very similar in form and grouping, to keep in view the fact that slight differences in detail combined with great differences of location may point to widely separated functions. In-

¹ Edited by Professor OTIS T. MASON, 1305 Q. street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

deed the *mahadeos* and *yonis* of India can hardly be said to have had their counterparts in America.

While the first part of the volume exhibits a vast deal of research and painstaking, the truly original portion and that for which a lasting obligation will be due the author, is Part II., relating to cup-cuttings in America. These sculptures occur on hammer-stones, boulders of various sizes, paint mortars, stationary mortars, &c. They are not all alike in execution; some are single, others in groups. The Professor, both in his descriptive portion and in the closing remarks, enters quite minutely into the discussion of functions, and a few of his conclusions are herewith given:

I. The so-called hammer-stones were not flint nappers; many of them show no mark of use as hammers. There is great probability that they were nut-crackers.

II. Many of the pitted boulders were paint mortars, and those with several pits have their analogues in the compound paint cups of the Pueblo Indians.

III. They were not anvils for shaping copper disks.

IV. They were not spindle sockets. Following this discussion is an extended allusion to several large pitted stones, notably one found by Dr. H. H. Hill, of Cincinnati.

V. The deep depressions in large rocks were stationary mortars.

VI. Certain sculptures found in Pennsylvania and elsewhere resemble the cup and ring cuttings of the Old World.

In Part III. Professor Rau discusses the significance of cup-shaped and other primitive sculptures, giving particular attention to Professor Nillson's "Phœnician Baal-worship theory," Canon Greenwell's "map theory," Professor Simpson's "dial theory," and many other speculations. The author is very much inclined to admit Mr. Rivett-Carnac's views respecting the "reciprocal principle" in many European examples. The question as to the authorship of the sculptures is also considered, as well as the superstitions connected with them, and the evidence afforded by them of migrations from the Old World to the New.

MEXICAN ANTHROPOLOGY.—The fourth and fifth parts of *Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico* contain the following papers relative to this department:

Codice Mendozino: Ensayo de descripcion geroglifica, por el Sr. D. Manuel Orozco y Berra. (Continuacion) pp. 223-232.

La Piedra del Sol: Estudio arqueologico, por L. Sr. D. Alfredo Chavero. (Continuacion) pp. 234-266; 291.

Mitos de los Nahoas, por el Director del Museo, Sr. D. Gumesindo Mendoza. pp. 271-278; 315-322.

Dos Antiguos Monumentos de Arquitectura Mexicana, ilustrados por el P. Pedro José Marquez. Tracudido para los "Anales del Museo," por F. P. T. pp. 279-290.

Anales de Cuauhtitlan, appendix, 33-40; 41-48.

THE IMPLEMENTS OF THE TRENTON GRAVELS.—Mr. Henry W. Haynes, of Boston, read a paper before the Boston Society of Natural History last January upon the argillite implements found in the gravels of the Delaware river, &c., compared with the palæolithic implements of Europe. The communication is published in Vol. XXI of the Proceedings. The author comes to the following conclusions: The objects have come from the gravel beds of the Delaware valley, and only occasionally have they been found upon the surface. They show incontestable marks of human workmanship. The general appearance of the country is similar to that of the palæolithic gravels of the Old World. Dr. Abbott has sent us a pamphlet reprint from the Society's Proceedings reviewing the whole subject.

ANTIQUITIES OF NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.—Dr. W. J. Hoffman, of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, sends us a revised edition of a pamphlet on the above named subject, which first appeared in the Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences. The author has had a great deal of experience in the Indian country as a physician, is a man of great tact and address, and has been connected with the government surveys for a long time. We have in the brochure before us an excellent epitome of our knowledge of the Pueblos. The subject of glazed pottery is treated at length and several analyses given. On the subject of crania and deformations the treatise is especially full and the bibliography invaluable.

ASIATIC TRIBES IN NORTH AMERICA.—From the Proceedings of the Canadian Institute, we are in receipt of a brochure of 38 pages from the pen of Professor John Campbell, on the Asiatic Tribes of North America. In this the author indicates the origin of three Indian families: the Tinné or Athabascans, the Iroquois, and the Choctaws. The Tinné family are associated with the Tungusians of Siberia and Northern China, and the Iroquois and Choctaws (who with the Cherokees are simply disguised Iroquois) with the populations of Northeastern Asia, classed by Dr. Latham as Peninsular Mongolidæ. With respect to the Tinné, Professor Campbell, at the close of his argument remarks, "Certainly, no two families representing the Old World and the New present closer affinities in name, vocabulary, grammar, physical appearance, dress, arts, manners and customs, than do the Tungus of Asia and the Tinné of America."

Under the term Choctaw is included the entire Muscogee family, together with the Cherokees, the Choctaws representing the Tehuktchi or Tshakts, and the Cherokees the Koriaks or Koraeki. The Tuscaroras of the South are taken as the oldest and purest form of the Wyandot-Iroquois and through them the last named family are brought into relationship with the Choctaw-Cherokee, and by this path with the Koriak in Northeastern Asia.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN FRANCE.—The unusual amount of matter relating to our own country precludes giving more than a brief outline of what is doing abroad. The *Bulletins de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris* reports the following discussions in the 1st fasciculus for 1881:

- Bordier, M.—Calotte cérébrale d'un Esquimaux, p. 16.
 Chudzinski, M.—Splanchnologie d'un orang, p. 19.
 Vinson, Jules.—Procédé de calcul du jeune Jacques Inaudi.
 Soldi, Emile.—De l'emploi du fer en Egypte pendant les premières dynasties, p. 34.
 Tenkate, H. F. C.—Crânes de musée de Leyde, p. 37.
 De Torok, A.—Crâne du jeune gorille de musée Broca, p. 46.
 Bordier, A.—Rapport sur un mémoire de M. Petitot, p. 57.
 Hayem, Professor.—Du sang au point de vue anthropologique, p. 72.
 Millet, —.—Menhirs et bassins taillés dans le grès en Algérie.
 Rabourdin, Lucien.—Age de pierre dans le Sahara central, pp. 115–160.

The Revue d'Anthropologie, vol. iv., part iv., contains the following original papers and reviews:

- Broca, Paul.—La torsion de l'Humerus et le tropomètre, p. 577.
 Quatrefages, M. de.—Les voyages de Moncatch-Apé, p. 593.
 Ledouble, M.—Sur certains muscles communs aux animaux et à l'homme, p. 635.
 Nadaillac, M. de.—La poterie chez les anciens habitants de l'Amérique, p. 639.
 Hervé, Georges.—Du poids de l'encéphale, pp. 681–698. [A review of "Das Hirngewicht des Menschen; eine Studie," von Th. von Bischoff, Bonn, 1880, and "Sul peso del cervello dell'uomo," studio di Giustiniano Nicolucci, Napoli, 1881.]
 Zabarowski, —.—Revue préhistorique. [Includes the following works: Emile Soldi's "Les arts méconnus;" Dr. Nehrings's "Nouvelles fouilles dans le diluvium de Thiede," and other works of a more local character.]
 Topinard, Paul.—Revue des livres. [Résumé of recent literature upon the aborigines of Australia.]
 Manouvrier, L.—Review of French and Italian journals.
 Deniker, —.—Review of Dr. Hortel's "De la queue chez l'homme."
 Vars, Ed.—Revue russe. [Examines M. Bogdanoff's craniological works.]

At the close of the number is an extended bibliography, too long to be reproduced here; but the important titles will appear in the next Smithsonian Annual Report.

CORRECTION.—By an oversight, for which we are extremely sorry, the title of the paper by Professor Cyrus Thomas on the Manuscript Troano, read at the American Association, was omitted from the list.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

MARSH ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE DINOSAURIA. — Professor Marsh regards the group as a sub-class, and divides it into five orders, viz.; *Sauropoda*, *Stegosauria*, *Ornithopoda*, *Theropoda* and *Hallopoda*; the first three herbivorous, the last carnivorous. The *Sauropoda* include *Atlantosaurus*, *Camarasaurus*, *Cetiosaurus* and other forms having five digits on each of the limbs, and limbs nearly equal; *Scelidosaurus*, *Hylæosaurus* and others having also twenty digits, but with small fore limbs and a post-pubis, form the order *Stegosauria*; *Camptonotus*, *Laosaurus*, *Iguanodon*, etc., having five digits in manus and three in pes, with small fore limbs, are included in the *Ornithopoda*; while *Megalosaurus*, *Altosaurus*, *Zanc-*